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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1884)

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February 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 87 75

February 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 95 93

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.03.

7580 日六十月一

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

PRESS THREATS TO EUROPEAN NATIONS.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICA.

London, February 6.
A message from Stockholm states that at a conference of the Centre and National Liberal leaders, held on January 31, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg stated that the German Admiralty had calculated that the world's tonnage had reached a minimum under which the Entente could not long continue the war, and that, if unrestricted submarine warfare were to be successful, it must succeed before America could participate effectively. If it did not succeed in forcing Britain to make peace, American participation would not greatly matter, since she could not send an Army to Europe without injuring the transport of supplies to the Entente Armies. The people's only fear was that American warships would help to combat Germany's submarines.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg concluded by saying that the situation in Germany was such that ruthless submarine warfare was the only alternative to destruction.

German Press Comment.

London, February 6.
The *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Vossische Zeitung*, German Liberal organs, threaten European neutrals with dire consequences if they follow President Wilson's example. They state that Germany, in any case, will ignore neutrals.

The reactionary *Kreuz Zeitung*, which formerly was notorious for demanding ruthless Zeppelin warfare on non-combatants, now pleads that Germany is only fighting for her women and children.

The clerical *Koelnische Volks Zeitung*, in a wild outburst, professes joy at the rupture with America, but wishes that President Wilson could be acquainted personally with the privations of the whole people.

Holland Demands Explanations.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, Holland has demanded explanations from Germany of the sinking of the *Gemma*.

America on the Alert.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson has conferred with the Secretaries of War and Navy in order to expedite legislation empowering them to take over shipyards, munition plants, etc.

A Bomb Found.

London, February 6.
Mr. Malone, a Customs Collector in New York, reports that he found a bomb on his doorstep.

Proposed Coalition Cabinet.

London, February 6.
Already there is some talk of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in America, on British lines. Democrat and Republican leaders are conferring at Washington. Mr. Taft and Mr. Root are regarded as certain to be included.

Naval Movements Not Reported.

London, February 6.
A noteworthy innovation in American Press methods is that the newspapers have ceased the publication of naval movements.

10,500,000 Americans Available for Service.

London, February 6.
A New York message says the Committee of National Defence estimates that ten and a half millions of Americans are available for military service.

Neutrals Coming into Line.

London, February 6.
Movement among neutral European nations seems to be crystallising under the leadership of Spain, but the process is naturally slow.

It is reported that Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia have already agreed to take over the American relief work in Belgium.

An Important Aspect.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the *Evening Sun* refers to an important aspect of the situation when it says:—"We must remember that the Allies, militarily, are far ahead of us. All they need is shot and shell, and, if we decide to fight, do not let us compel them to mark time on that account while we are building up a great Army. That would be Germany's salvation."

It finally urges that the United States should help the Allies to the last ounce, especially financially, as soon as war is declared.

Discordant Notes.

London, February 6.
Regarding the discordant tones from Germany, one semi-officialist and the other defiant, Germany seems anxious to avoid a rupture between herself and European neutrals, which are equally anxious to avoid war with such a close and threatening neighbour. Germany has already made some slight concessions to Holland and is throwing out hints of others, especially as regards supplies of essential coal and iron from England.

Germany has lent little appearance of yielding to America, and she seems fully prepared to face the risk of hostilities with the United States and South American neutrals.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

Dutch Cabinet Councils.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, extraordinary Cabinet Councils are being held.

Reassuring Dutch Declaration.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, speaking in the Second Chamber, the Premier said:—"Serious events occupy the Government's attention. We will give information as soon as expedient in the country's interests. There is no reason for special anxiety."

Americans Remain in Berlin.

London, February 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Americans are not at present leaving Berlin.

Germany's Hope.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Berliner Tageblatt* states that Herr Zimmermann told American journalists that President Wilson's decision had astonished and disappointed him. He denied that Germany had broken her promises, and expressed the hope that American shipping would avoid the barred zone.

What Germany Expects.

London, February 6.
According to the Press Bureau, a Berlin wireless message says that Herr Zimmermann, in an interview, stated his regret at President Wilson's action, which was against all traditions of international law. "We appreciate and reciprocate President Wilson's desire to avoid hostile conflict, but, while we understand, to a certain extent, President Wilson's attitude, we expect him to recognise the reasons for prompting our decision."

Sinkings Off Brazil.

London, February 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Vigo says a Dutch steamer landed on the 16th inst. victims of German attacks of ships off the Brazilian coast.

German Exchange Declines.

London, February 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Berne states that exchange on Berlin has fallen four francs since February 2.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Trenches Penetrated.

London, February 6.
A French communique says:—"The enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked to the north-west of the forest of Parroy, in Lorraine. A detachment penetrated our first line trenches, but was immediately driven out."

Our reconnaissances, after artillery preparation, penetrated the German trenches at three points in the region of Aspach, north-west of Altkirch, in Alsace. They wrecked enemy works, destroyed dug-outs and returned without loss.

ATTACKS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, February 6.
An Italian wireless official message says:—"Enemy surprise attacks in the darkness and fog against advanced positions in the Garda, Travignolo and San Pellegrino Valleys, Central Isonzo, and also at a point south-east of Gorizia, failed with heavy losses."

FOOD SCARCITY IN HOLLAND.

Shops and Coal Carts Plundered.

London, February 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says there is a great scarcity in coal, paraffin and potatoes in Holland. There was a big demonstration against the food shortage at Rotterdam yesterday, grocers' shops and coal carts being plundered.

"Hunger Demonstration."

London, February 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:—"A 'Hunger Demonstration' was held here yesterday."

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Failure of Enemy Attacks.

London, February 6.
A Russian communique states:—"We repulsed an enemy attack near the town of Risselin, midway between Vladimir-Volynsk and Lutsk; also enemy attempts to the south-west of Brody."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MOBILISING FOR VICTORY.

Young Men from Essential Industries.

London, February 6.
At a great National Service meeting, held at Westminster, Mr. Arthur Henderson, presiding, said that victory depended on the speedy mobilisation of all our resources.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that to secure victory in 1917 young and fit men must be taken for the Army from essential industries. Hence volunteers were essential immediately. They would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted. The minimum wage would be twenty-five shillings per week. The scheme would be applied to Ireland with modifications.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that we had sent fewer men to the Army and Navy in proportion to our population than any great Western Power. For instance, France had one man out of six in the Forces. But we were making a larger contribution otherwise. He was sanguine that voluntary National Service would succeed, but if it failed, compulsion would be applied. The Government was entitled to ask every class to contribute all its resources to help the State in the fight for its life. Continuing, the Prime Minister stated that the nation must answer the German threat immediately, and, inter alia, we must build ships. We must demonstrate the futility of murder on the high seas. This could be done if the nation were organised. No man or woman had a right to look on while others were struggling. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the goodwill and co-operation of the Trade Unions. He urged men and women to exert their whole strength to enable Britain to lead the nations arrayed to defend civilisation. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Hodge, Labour Minister, said everything possible would be done to make Mr. Chamberlain's scheme a success.

DUNKIRK HARBOUR BOMBED.

London, February 6.
A German official announcement states that a naval seaplane on the 3rd inst. bombed Dunkirk harbour works and started a fire in the sheds.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

More Good News Reported.

London, February 6.
A Mesopotamia official message says:—"As a result of Saturday's success, the enemy has evacuated the whole of the south bank of the Tigris, east of the Hai-Tigris junction, which we now occupy."

The enemy to the west of Hai evacuated trenches as far as the line going west from the Liqaric Factory to north-west of the Tigris-Hai junction.

We have already counted six hundred dead as a result of Saturday's fighting.

THE PLOT ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, February 6.
In the Lloyd George conspiracy case the accused have been committed for trial at the Derby Assizes, which open to-morrow.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TORPEDOING OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

London, February 5.
The Admiralty states that the City of Birmingham, which was torpedoed without warning on November 27 when 136 miles from land, had a crew of 145 and 170 passengers of whom 60 were women and children. There was a heavy swell and the boats were lowered within ten minutes of the explosion. The Captain remained until the ship sank and was picked up later. The women were as calm as if they were going to meals and sang while in the boats. The doctor and three of the crew were presumably drowned.

TURKEY'S NEW GRAND VIZIER.

Amsterdam, February 6.
The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation and Talaw Bey succeeds to the office. The war policy will be unchanged.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We repulsed three attempted raids on the Somme front. The local operation we carried out last night north-east of Gueudecourt was entirely successful. We occupied 500 yards of trench and took prisoner 72. We repulsed two counter-attacks and entered the lines last night at three points in the neighbourhood of Bouchavesnes, Eys and Grandcourt. The enemy made four unsuccessful counter-attacks on the new front to the east of Beaucourt. Our positions were consolidated and we captured a further thirty-nine prisoners. A party which reached our lines north-east of Vermelles was ejected. Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and six were brought down damaged. One of ours is missing."

A French communique says that a "coup de main" on Reichackerkopf resulted in the capture of a machine gun and sixteen prisoners.

(Continued on page 8)

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Some "Hardly Credible" Cases.

Sir Frederick Milner writes to the *Daily Chronicle* arguing that it is a matter of vital importance that the administration of naval pensions should be in the hands of the new Pensions Minister and not left in the hands of the Admiralty.

Sir Frederick gives a number of experiences in support, and states that the Admiralty refuses to recognise consumption as pensionable. He quotes the case of a man in the Royal Naval Air Service, who developed tuberculosis and was discharged from the Navy with a gratuity of £2 5s. 6d. Formerly he had been a chauffeur earning £2 10s. a week and had never had a day's illness.

"A man who served for years in the Navy was put on a mine sweeper, and had to sleep on wet decks. He was taken ill and invalided out of the Service. He was awarded the handsome pension of £1 a day for six months, a total of £4 11s, when his pension stopped."

"The mother appealed for reconsideration, but no notice was taken, and I made an earnest appeal," adds Sir Frederick. "After a delay of many weeks, the Little Fathers of the Admiralty decided to allow him 12s. 6d. a week. He died at his work on the day that the pension of 12s. 6d. a week was awarded to him."

Sir Frederick mentions two other cases "which are really hardly credible."

A man with twelve years' service was wounded in both legs at Gallipoli and discharged as no longer fit for the service. For two months he received nothing, and then he was awarded a pension of 18s. 7d. a week. The Post Office, by whom he was previously employed, found light work for him, whereupon the Admiralty intimated that he had been re-engaged in Government service, his pension must be reduced to 5s. 10d. per week, and that he must pay back to the Admiralty the difference between 18s. 7d. and 5s. 10d. per week since he had been taken into Government service.

"They claimed altogether £16 15s. 2d. from the wretched man, which was, on protest, reduced to £9 7s. 7d. This is to be deducted at the rate of 3s. a week from his pension for 62 weeks. This is an outrage."

In the other case, a dockyard smith served thirty years, during which time first 3s. a week and then 2s. a week was deducted from his wages. He retired with the Imperial Service medal and a pension of £40 a year. When war broke out he worked at Woolwich Arsenal, but was told by the Admiralty that he could not draw his pension (which he had paid for) and receive Government pay.

"His pension was suspended," adds Sir Frederick, "and he was ordered to pay back to the Admiralty that portion of his pension which he had drawn since he entered Woolwich."

"It appears that this abominable injustice and that in the other cases are justified by some old warrant of 1834. It is perfectly intolerable that such gross injustice should not long ago have been repealed; but these benevolent Little Fathers seem to think it quite all right."

Sir Frederick also gives an instance where 18s. a week, which was due to a naval man who had lost an arm, was refused because the arm was not actually taken off at the shoulder.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Banknotes.
The Chinese Ministry of Finance has reiterated the order prohibiting the issue of notes by private banks and commercial houses without the sanction of the authorities. The Taoyin and the Prefect of Shanghai have received instructions to keep their eyes on those firms who print banknotes.

Ford Cars.
As a means of relieving railway congestion at Detroit—the railways being unable to take away Ford cars fast enough—the Ford Motor Works suspended operations from December 22 to January 3. Forty-two thousand employees of the works lost over \$2,000,000 in wages, and at the same time the company's production was reduced by approximately 25,000 cars.

Malaya Aircraft Fund.
Ipoh, January 27.—The Times of Malaya announces that Mr. Ashworth Hope has donated \$2,250 towards the entire cost of the fighter Malaya No. 30 in connection with the Malayan Aircraft Fund. The fighter will be named the Ashworth Hope. It is expected that the Kuala Lumpur fund for an aeroplane and motor ambulance will be completed in a week or so.

Opium Stocks in Shanghai.
Peking, January 30.—The report that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed to the Government suggesting that the latter should purchase the unsold opium stocks remaining in Shanghai has attracted considerable attention. The International Reform Bureau has circulated the Technicians and Governors of the provinces, explaining the situation and earnestly requesting them to urge the Government not to purchase these stocks. —N. C. Daily News.

Japanese Copper for Italy.
According to the Jiji, copper refineries in Japan have received an order through London merchants for about 3,000 tons of electrolytic copper to be shipped to Genoa, and negotiations are now proceeding. It is said that this is the first time that an Italian order for electrolytic copper has been received by Japanese merchants. They are described, however, as being not very eager to undertake the order because of some anxiety regarding payment and the difficulty of securing the necessary tonnage for the Mediterranean.

Death of Popular Mukden Resident.
Mukden, Jan. 22.—Quite a gloom was cast over the foreign residents of Mukden on Wednesday the 17th instant, when it became known that notwithstanding the unerring skill and attention of the best available medical specialists and nursing talent, Mrs. Bungey, the wife of Mr. W. Slade Bungey, of the British-American Tobacco Co. had succumbed to heart failure supervening the birth of a still-born child. The deceased came out from England and was married to Mr. Bungey about twelve months ago. —N. C. Daily News.

The Late Prince Ching.
Peking, January 30.—A Presidential mandate says:—Yih K'ang Prince Ching, a near relation of the Ching House, held long the councillorship of the Government. He was conspicuous for his ripe age and great reputation. Between the years of Hsin and Jen (1911-1912), when a change in the form of government was effected, it was due to his energetic support that a great deal was saved. In recent years, he enjoyed the pleasure of a retired life. We were expecting him to live much longer when, hastening his demise, we are overcome with grief. Let Field-Marshal Ying Chang proceed to offer sacrifices before his spirit. Let \$10,000 be issued by the Ministry of Finance for his funeral expenses. All the district officials shall pay proper attention to his coffin when passing through their territory. Let an account of his life and works be handed to the Ching Historiography Bureau for his biography to be written. This is to show our desire to treat the venerable man with honour.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917.

FAVOURING THE FOREIGNER.

Renewed interest in German trade influence in Hongkong and South China generally is aroused by the publication of a timely book on the subject by Mr. D. K. Moss, who, by reason of his business experience in the Far East and his having been actively concerned in enemy liquidation work in the Colony, is well qualified to speak with authority on the matter. Our notice of the book will shortly appear. For the moment we mention it in order to comment on one of the many aspects of the question with which the author deals—the granting of financial facilities by British banks to foreign firms on a much more liberal scale than to our own business houses. This is a point concerning which a deal of local feeling has been felt, both before and since the war, and it is one which must be kept to the fore if we are to retain our position in the markets of the Far East.

Whatever may have been the value to Germany of the business operations of her trade representatives in this part of the world, there is no gainsaying the fact that her commercial foothold in China was obtained largely, if not solely, because of the long credit which German concerns invariably gave to native dealers. In that respect, British houses were always fighting the battle on unequal terms, and it is not a matter which can give rise to any feelings of gratification that the Germans were enabled to work that system to the manifest disadvantage of British trade by reason of the facilities granted them by British banking institutions. We have no concrete facts beside us on this point, but it can probably be said without departing far from the truth that all the big German houses formerly doing business in Hongkong were kept alive by British banks. Mr. Moss throws some light on this aspect of the situation when he states that the large stocks which the Germans held here were financed "almost entirely" by such banks, and when, in another place, he asserts that the Germans were not materially helped by their own banks, most of their business being done through British financial channels, with the help of private banking institutions in London. It can be argued, of course, that a large part of the business put through by German firms was British. That is true. But the point is that if these firms had not been kept alive in the manner we have indicated, they would have been unable to continue in our midst, and the Manchester, Bradford and other agencies which they controlled would pass to British hands.

But the past can well be left to take care of itself. Our concern is with the future. It is a fact which has caused much heartburning among the smaller British firms in Hongkong that in pre-war times the banks here were in the habit of doing for German houses what they would never dream of doing for the former, despite the fact that, in point of stability, the British concerns were resting on a far firmer basis than the German. Here we have a lesson for the days ahead. It is that, if any preference is to be given in future by British banks, it should always and ever be to British, and not to foreign, firms, whether the foreign interests be German or otherwise. Whether or not the Germans will, after the war, be permitted to return to Hongkong is presumably a matter which will be decided by the Imperial Government. We can only hope that the opinion of local British business men will be taken before that decision is arrived at. But, whichever way the question is disposed of, we can but express the earnest hope that the future policy of our banks will be in the direction of encouraging, rather than disheartening, those smaller British firms who already have difficulties enough to contend with, and who have been placed under a distinct handicap in the past because of the indefensible preferential treatment accorded to foreign concerns.

A Point Answered.

A most timely suggestion was made in our correspondence column yesterday by "Anglo-American," in regard to the possible use, in the defence work of the Colony, of the services of local Americans should a definite break occur between the United States and Germany. In passing, we should like to say a word or two on the correspondent's opening observation, in which he remarks that the *Telegraph* has not always been too lenient in its comments on the American Government and its people. It is certainly the case that we have had occasion many times to express our opinions on the shilly-shallying policy followed for so long by President Wilson, and also on the huge profits which have been made by certain big American interests out of the war. In the stand we have taken we know that we have been reflecting the sentiments of practically all of the best type of Americans, who have been heartily sick of the interminable paper threats sent forth from White House but never acted upon. We have never concealed our opinion that the bulk of the American people deeply sympathized with the Allies' cause and have been yearning for an opportunity of showing that sympathy in a practical manner. And last, but not least, we have never, in our comments, used stronger terms of denunciation against the American Government than we have employed when taking notice of the shortcomings of the British Cabinet. The policy of the *Telegraph* is openly and fearlessly to speak its mind, whether the issue be local, Imperial or international.

Hongkong Americans.
Coming to the suggestion of "Anglo-American," we feel sure that all Britishers would heartily welcome the putting into effect, if it were practicable, of the proposal that young American citizens in Hongkong should, in the event of a declaration of war, be drafted into one of the Colony's auxiliary forces, or, in the alternative, be constituted an independent unit on the lines of the miniature "Foreign Legion" formed in Paris by British and American subjects. There are very many neutrals in the Colony, in full sympathy with the Allied cause, who have keenly felt a desire to lend a hand in the military and police duties imposed on young Britishers. If in the past they have been debarred from putting their wishes into effect, we know that, when the opportunity occurs, they will gladly come forward. Our correspondent also advocates the extension of some such movement to other parts of the British Empire, and we would add the suggestion that it would be a fitting corollary if Britishers in the United States lent their aid to the authorities there in a similar manner. So far as the local aspect of the matter is concerned, we would suggest that when the final break comes between the United States and Germany—if it does come—the young Americans in Hongkong should, in a body, offer their services to the Government, who we feel certain, will most sympathetically consider their representations.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—
Inspection, Saturday, Feb. 10.
The attention of all ranks is particularly drawn to Orders of February 6-7.
All exemptions, except those of the Surgeon Sept. only, will be disregarded, unless under Standing Order 87 (a).

Police School.
Monday, February 12.—Class III (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, February 13.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).
Thursday, February 15.—Class II (Inspector O'Gordon).
Strength.
P. C. 713 N. L. Watson is invalided out.
Medical Certificates.
The following is to be inserted in Standing Orders, page 40:—
"89 (d). All Sick Leave Certificates, whether granted under Standing Order 81 (a) to cover absence from Patrol Duty, or under Standing Order 89 to cover general absence are to be immediately communicated to the absentee's Warrant Officer."

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT A LOT OF TIME WOULD BE SAVED IF SOME OF THE TIME WASTED IN HURRYING HADN'T BEEN WASTED.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4½/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the assassination of the Earl of Mayo.

China Mail S.S. Co.
The China Mail Steamship Co. is reported to have placed an order for three steamers with the Vancouver Shipyard, delivery in September.

Highway Robbery.
It has been reported to the Police that an highway robbery was committed at Nam Shi Wat, in the Ping Shan District, on February 5. A woman was proceeding along the road, when she was seized by four men, two of whom were armed with a chopper and a snipe, who robbed her of money and jewellery valued at \$174.40.

Hongkong Theatre.
The last two episodes of the "The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel" were shown at the Hongkong Theatre last night, and to-night there is a change of programme. Next Saturday the popular American serial "Peg o' the Ring" will begin at this theatre. It consists of fifteen episodes, the first two of which will be shown on the opening night.

A Benefit Matinee.
The promoter of the benefit matinee on behalf of the funds for a Portuguese School in this Colony begs to tender his thanks to the Management of the Hongkong Theatre for their generosity in giving the whole of the proceeds to the said fund; to Professor Goncalves and his staff of the Orchestra; to the following gentlemen attending the sale of tickets, Messrs. A. A. d'Almeida, F. J. de Luz, S. Monteiro, and E. L. S. Alves, especially to Mr. J. C. d'Almeida who had organized the staff; to the Committee of the Lusitano Club for the loan of flags; and to the public for their patronage. The total amount realized was \$78.80, which has been handed over to the treasurer of the Portuguese Association of Mutual Help by Mr. J. C. d'Almeida at the request of the promoter.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of Failure to Notify.

There were three cases of failing to notify small-pox cases before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning.

In the first case, two women were charged with an offence at Hongkong, one woman being a relation of the deceased and the other the principal tenant of the house. The latter said the patient was all right now.

Inspector Lamont said the patient had died on the 6th inst. The woman said she meant that the patient was all right when she first came.

Inspector Lamont said the doctor thought the woman was recovering from small-pox, but a journey down from the country had made her worse.

One woman was fined \$25, the other being discharged with a caution.

In the second case, the defendant said he let a cook-loft to three men. They had a separate entrance, and he never saw them come in or go out. He did not know there was a case of small-pox.

He was discharged.

The third defendant's excuse was that he thought the patient was suffering from fever and not small-pox.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

THE RACES.

More Training Gallops This Morning.

Owing to rain over-night, the ponies at the Racecourse this morning took the inside course when doing their gallops, and in consequence the going was on the heavy side. In spite of this fact, some very good times were recorded, as will be seen by the following list:—

Derby Griffins.

Herolani. One mile.—36; 1.12.2½; 1.47; 2.18.2½; last quarter 31.2½.

Victory. One mile.—37; 1.15; 1.52; 2.25; last quarter 33.

Glorious Pearl. Mile and a quarter.—39; 1.14; 1.51; 2.26; 2.58.2½; last quarter 32.2½.

Star of Dawn. One mile.—36; 1.11.2½; 1.48.1½; 2.21.2½; last quarter 35.1½.

Capilano. One mile.—1; 1.14; 1.47.3½; 2.19; last quarter 31.2½.

Warriorini. One mile.—36; 1.12; 1.47; 2.19.2½; last quarter 32.3½.

Iron Duke. Last three-quarters.—35; 1.8.3½; 1.41.1½; last quarter 32.2½.

Russian Chief. One mile.—37.3½; 1.13; 1.47; 2.19; last quarter 32.

Victory Dahlia and Advance Dahlia. One mile.—39; 1.14.3½; 1.49.3½; 2.20.3½; last quarter 31.

Haji. Last three-quarters.—35; 1.7; 1.39.4½; last quarter 32.4½.

Formosa Chief. Last three-quarters.—33.4½; 1.08; 1.38.4½; last quarter 32.4½.

Manrar. Last half mile.—34.1½; 1.05.

Titilemouse. Mile and a quarter.—45; 1.12; 1.57.3½; 2.32.2½; 3.04.1½; last quarter 31.4½.

Essex Chief. One mile.—37; 1.12.2½; 1.46.2½; 2.18.2½; last quarter 32.

Sinoia. One mile.—35.2½; 1.08.2½; 1.40.3½; 2.15; last quarter 34.2½.

Warrior II. One mile.—27.1½; 1.15; 1.32; 2.29; last quarter 37.

Town Mouse and Brown Mouse. One mile.—37; 1.13; 1.47; 2.18; last quarter 31.

Jacobi. One mile.—37.2½; 1.15; 1.51; 2.24; last quarter 33.

Subscription Griffins

Drum Clog. One mile.—36; 1.11.2½; 1.46.1½; 2.21.2½; last quarter 35.1½.

Mo. One mile.—46; 1.26; 2.04.3½; 2.38.3½; last quarter 32.

Drumstick. One mile.—38; 1.12; 1.47; 2.20.2½; last quarter 33.2½.

Moneybox. Last three-quarters.—39; 1.14.2½; 1.47; last quarter 32.3½.

Old King Cole and Amphion. One mile.—39; 1.15; 1.50.2½; 2.25; last quarter 34.3½.

Hush Hush. One mile.—35; 1.10; 1.45; 2.18.3½; last quarter 33.3½.

Spalpeen. Last three-quarters.—34.3½; —; 1.43.

Chieftain. One mile.—37; 1.12.2½; 1.47.3½; 2.21.1½; last quarter 33.3½.

King Ben. Three-quarters.—36; 1.07.3½; 1.41.1½; last quarter 33.3½.

King Dick. Half mile.—31.3½; 1.05.1½.

Jadestone and Moonstone. One mile.—38; 1.15; 1.49.3½; 2.24; last quarter 35.2½.

Fieldmouse and Dormouse. One mile.—35.3½; 1.12.3½; 1.48; 2.20; last quarter 32.

Bangala and Merry Monarch. Last three-quarters.—34; 1.08.1½; 1.43.4½; last quarter 32.4½.

The Jigger. Last mile.—36.2; 1.13; 1.48.3½; 2.23; last quarter 34.2½.

Dandy Dahlia and Cheerful Dahlia. One mile.—36.4½; 1.14; 1.50.2½; 2.22.2½; last quarter 32.

Tojo. One mile.—37.1½; 1.15; 1.52; 2.29; last quarter 37.

Oak Bay. Last mile.—36.4½; 1.13.4½; 1.47.3½; 2.21; last quarter 33.3½.

Golliwog and Hangan. One mile.—26.3½; 1.10; 1.46; 2.19.2½; last quarter 32.5½.

Whitemist. Last half.—35.4½; 1.08.1½.

Patrolini. Last half.—34.2½; 1.07.3½.

Triumphant King. Mile and a quarter.—45; 1.10; 1.45; 2.21.2½; 2.56.2½; last quarter 35.

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The First List of Subscriptions.

Members, whose official numbers are given below, have subscribed the following amounts to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, amounting to \$39,100, which has been invested by the Committee in Straits War Loan 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms for membership may be had from all the Banks or from the under-signed:—

\$5,500—No. 43.
\$5,000—No. 25.
\$4,500—No. 49.
\$3,420—No. 25.
\$2,000—No. 58.
\$1,300—No. 74.
\$1,000 each.—Nos. 179 and 183.
\$930—No. 184.
\$800—No. 17.
\$500 each.—Nos. 1, 19, 30, 35, 36, 39, 42, 47, 93, 94, 186, and 191.
\$400—No. 187.
\$250—No. 185.
\$200 each.—Nos. 15, 27, 29, and 17.

\$110—No. 10.
\$105 each.—Nos. 12 and 186.
\$100 each.—Nos. 6, 14, 23, 24, 28, 31, 37, 40, 49, 62, 85, 2, 101, 6, 117, 118, 125, 14, 40, 178, 180, and 188.

\$80 each.—Nos. 86 and 115.
\$75 each.—Nos. 116 and 122.
\$60—No. 63.
\$50 each.—Nos. 2, 3, 22, 23, 32, 41, 46 (a), 46 (b), 48, 51, 52, 53, 73, 87, 95, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 112, 128, 129, 136, 137, 141, 144, 167, 168, 175, 176, 182, and 182.

\$40—No. 12.
\$35—No. 193.
\$30 each.—Nos. 75, 79, 110, 119, 124, and 131.

\$25 each.—Nos. 12, 38, 45, 68, 71, 77, 80, 88, 98, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 120, 130, 133, 134, 138, 142, 145, 146, 149, 165, 31, 177, and 194.

\$20 each.—Nos. 20, 33, 50, 68, 69, 72, 76, 78, 23, 143, 147, 150, 190, 195, 123, and 135.

\$15 each.—Nos. 4, 89, 114, 132, 140, 154, 155, and 1.

\$10 each.—Nos. 8, 13, 21, 34, 44, 54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 67, 70, 81, 82, 83, 84, 90, 91, 8, 121, 139, 151, 159, 13, 4, 169, 170, 171, and 181.

\$5 each.—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 18, 26, 58, 59, 60, 61, 5, 92, 97, 9, 11, 126, 127, 148, 152, 153, 158, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173, 174, and 189.

Total.....\$39,100.00

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1917.

Old Ponies.

King Jack. Mile and a quarter.—44; 1.25; 2.06; 2.47.2½; 3.24.2½; last quarter 37.

Dixie. Last three-quarters.—35; 1.10.3½; 1.43.4½; last quarter 33.1½.

Giant Dahlia. Last three-quarters.—37; 1.13.3½; 1.45.3½; last quarter 32.

Northland. One mile.—37; 1.15.1½; 1.51; 2.23; last quarter 32.

Esk. One mile.—34.3½; 1.08; 1.41.4½; 2.14.2½; last quarter 32.3½.

Matchbox. Last three-quarters.—39; 1.14.2½; 1.47; last quarter 32.3½.

Crook. One mile.—39; 1.16; 1.53; 2.25.3½; last quarter 32.3½.

King Hal. Last three-quarters.—40; 1.17.2½; 1.50.2½; last quarter 33.

Triumphant Dahlia. One mile.—34; 1.07; 1.42; 2.15; last quarter 33.

Australian Chief. Last half.—1.10; 1.41.2½.

Windeor Dahlia. One mile.—36.2½; 1.09.4½; 1.42.2½; 2.13.2½; last quarter 31.

General Birdwood. One mile.—36; 1.21; 1.46.3½; 2.18; last quarter 31.2½.

Daisy Chief. One mile.—38; 1.15.2½; 1.52.2½; 2.25.4½; last quarter 32.2½.

Bandy. One mile.—39.2½; 1.16.2½; 1.52.4½; 2.24; last quarter 31.1½.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Those earliest Chinese bank notes which ante dated the first European ones by about 37 centuries, were curiously similar to ours in the information which was printed upon them, says the *Chronicle*. They were dated, their values were indicated by both letters and figures, and to it all was appended the secretary's signature. But there is one radical difference between the earliest and latest Treasury note: the Chinese Government did not allow the chance to slip of pointing a moral to adorn their "tells" for they bordered the note with the maxim, "However much you possess, strive to be thrifty." Possibly Sir Hedley Le Bas may act upon this precedent, and adorn our new notes with maxims of economy.

The four munition girls whose objection to wearing trousers brought them before a munitions tribunal, displayed an antipathy to the garment (or garments) which was generally shared in earlier days by the Quakers. In 1866 a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* declared that: "In our retired Northern dale the Quakers tenaciously hold by their breeches, as a testimony against the modern vanity of trousers. I often heard my father—who could not endure the idea of trousers 'slithering about his legs'—say that when he was a boy all the male population, from three years old and upwards, except sailors, wore cocked hats and knee-breeches; and that if a man was seen in trousers he was at once set down as a mariner."

A lady sends the *Observer* a companion story, from her own experience, to Sir Sidney Lee's account of the Australian who wanted to know what Charles I. was beheaded for. "Last week I had three Australian soldiers with me in the Abbey, and was pointing out to them the graves of our eminent statesmen. Last of all came that of Fox. I had only time to say, 'And this is Fox,' when one of them exclaimed, 'Oh, yes! Guy Fawkes; I have heard of him.' I kept a straight face, and explained the part that Fox had played in our nation's drama, but it was of no use. My Australian friend heard me out patiently, and then completely routed me by asking: 'Where was Guy Fawkes buried? I had to admit that I did not know.'"

The veteran school inspector had many tales to tell of pupils, judged hopelessly "thick" by tedious inspectors, revealing surprising intelligence when fairly met on their own ground, like the boy in the Scottish fishing village who was asked what would be the worth of a salmon weighing ten pounds at twopence a pound. "It wadnae be worth a cure!" was the reply. Dr. Kerr was frequently a guest at Scottish manse in the North, and it was from one such he brought away the story of a well-intentioned compliment paid by a heaver to his minister, who on the previous Sunday had spoken out strongly on a certain social evil. "Man," was the comment, "yon was a graun' sermon ye preached last Sunday. Ye're the man for me; ye fear neither God nor man!"

The penny-a-mile railway fares of this country, says the *Daily Chronicle*, are the dearest in the world. Even this figure seems ridiculously low, but it is nearly double the amount paid by third class passengers in Germany, where the price works out at about three-fifths of a penny per mile. The cheapest travelling in this world is on the Indian State Railways, where it is possible to go a mile for less than one-fifth of a penny. The average cost in the United States is one-hundredth of a penny cheaper than in Germany, while Italy, with its network of some 15,000 miles of railway, is the cheapest of all.

A MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Sir Paul Chater Joined as Defendant.

An interesting mortgage foreclosure application was heard before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), at the Supreme Court this morning, when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. Mattingley) appeared on behalf of Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company in an application of the foreclosure of a mortgage against Yu Foo, Woo Kwan, Chau Sit-tong and Sir Paul Chater.

From the facts which were offered, it appears that the defendants mortgaged certain property in Kennedy Town and Belcher Street to secure \$380,000 at an interest of seven per cent, reducible to six per cent, if paid punctually. Yu Foo made a second mortgage turning over his share to Sir Paul Chater, who was merely mentioned as being among the defendants. The defendants had not paid any of the principal and interest, and the total amount due is about \$378,000, including principal and interest.

Mr. Sharp said he appeared for the plaintiff Company and for Sir Paul Chater, who was joined to the defendants because the first Chinese defendant made a second mortgage selling his share of the property to Sir Paul Chater, who, he (Mr. Sharp) might mention, did not object to the present application. The facts were very simple. The three Chinese defendants were indebted to the Company for \$380,000. The mortgage carried interest at the rate of seven per cent., and perhaps he ought to mention that was not bearing on the proof. There was also a proviso that a temporary reduction to six per cent. should be made in the event of the performance of certain conditions, which had not been performed, so that long ago they reverted to the interest provided in the mortgage, of seven per cent. That provision dropped out of place; but it would have dropped out in any case, because it was a temporary provision which expired on April 30 last year. In the mortgage it was set out that the principal was to be paid on April 30 last year. The mortgagors had made an offer in the payment of interest, and the total amount now due was \$378,000. The Company became entitled to take possession of the property, and entered into possession some time ago, and were now in possession. The Company had also express powers of sale in the mortgage, which would very much facilitate the application. At a previous hearing the Chinese defendants had put in no appearance and his Lordship made an order to proceed *ex parte* so far as the Chinese defendants were concerned. His Lordship had before him a statement of claim setting out all the facts of the case.

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said that the Company asked his Lordship to allow it to exercise its various remedies concurrently, and, as his Lordship knew, the Company had a right to do that. They therefore asked his Lordship to order, in the first instance, the property to be put up for sale by the Court, by auction. His Lordship had power to do that, apart from the express power in the mortgage itself, in Code 841 headed "Power to order sale instead of foreclosure." Under the circumstances of the case, they were asking for the sale to be conducted by the Court. "The power of sale," said Mr. Sharp, "is a very wide one, and we also ask your Lordship that we may have the power to buy in, the reason being that the present rents are insufficient to meet the interest on the mortgage, and there is every reason to fear that no offer will be made, unless the Company have the power to bid or buy in. The usual practice is to allow the mortgagee to buy in unless the mortgagor objects, but in this case he expressly agrees to it. Sir Paul Chater is the second mortgagor and does not object. In the event of the sale proving abortive, we ask that an application for the usual foreclosure be granted. We ask that personal payment of the amount which is due under the mortgage be paid and (4) we also ask, in view of these various remedies that your Lordship grant plaintiffs the liberty to 'buy back'."

CHINA AND AVIATION.

How to Deal With the Kwangtung Pirates.

Since it became evident to the Chinese that aviation has been one of the most important factors in the present war, the last relic of their dislike of the inventions of foreigners and of their dread of offending the spirits of the air has disappeared, and no people can be keener than China's younger generation on seeing the art of flying become a part of the national life. Already a school of aviation is established in Peking, under French instructors, and undoubtedly good results are being achieved. A movement is now on foot, we understand, for gradually installing Chinese instructors there, and one of these Mr. Arthur Lym, is now staying in Hongkong, prior to going North to enter on his new duties at the school.

Mr. Lym is a young Cantonese, who was born in San Francisco and educated at the University of California. After working for some time at journalism he determined to study aviation, and entered the Glenn Curtiss school at San Diego, proceeding later to New York to study constructional work. Having gained his international licence he made one of his first flights over Lake Keuka—with the thermometer at 18 F. Later he accomplished the tri-city flight (San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda) at an average height of six thousand feet, and was "up" an hour and twenty minutes. Coming to China he gave exhibitions in 1914 at Swatow, at an average height of nine thousand feet.

He is a sincere believer in the Chinese as a nation that can, under fair circumstances, produce an excellent air navy. He says that they are ready to receive aviation with open arms, but that their one cry is "Who is to provide the money?" If the air is to prosper, Mr. Lym maintains that the Government must wake up and try to realise the country's ever-growing need in respect of the new arm. It must be prepared to make provision for at least three efficient schools: one at Nanking and one in Kwangtung Province, in addition to that already in existence in Peking. In his opinion the aeroplane would soon seal the doom of the pirates of the Kwangtung Delta, for an observer, at a height of a thousand feet, can see over a radius of four thousand feet, and the hiding-places of these ruffians would very soon be made known.

If a reasonable amount of money can be advanced by the Government, Mr. Lym sees no difficulty in getting more of such schools under way in the immediate future. One machine, he says, is required for each ten pupils, and a year and a half should be ample time in which to learn military aviation. China now has the means of building these machines within her own territory; their average cost would be about \$10,000 local currency, and a school which began with only five such machines could turn out fifty efficient flying men at the end of eighteen months.

Mr. Lym has some interesting things to say about the war, from an airman's point of view. The Allies, he is convinced, have proved themselves vastly the better men in flying—a point the more to their credit, so far as Britain is concerned, in that, at the outbreak of the war, she was still a beginner at such work. Of the Zeppelin he has no great opinion: it is far too bulky, its sole advantage is its being able to fly high, and one of its many disadvantages is that it is a difficult thing from which to aim—so much so that, in order to drop bombs successfully, it has to sink so low that it becomes just a target for the other side's guns.

Mr. G. Rapp, secretary of the plaintiff Company, went into the box and said that the defendants had not paid anything. His Company entered into possession on March 27 last year. The defendants were then already considerably in arrears. Nothing had been paid in respect to principal or interest.

His Lordship gave judgment in accordance with the application.

POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

A Good Programme for Saturday Night.

In connection with the Police Reserve Concert which is to take place on Saturday night, we learn that a most excellent programme is in course of construction. Mrs. Balsem, whose playing renders her a decided acquisition to the Colony, has promised a violin solo, and the vocalists will include Mrs. Ewens, Miss Camille Castro, Mr. W. B. Cawsey and Mr. A. J. Eagland. Miss Osmond and P. O. George Grimble, H.K.P.R., have kindly consented to act as accompanists. In addition to the musical items it is proposed to introduce various sporting turns, including a boxing bout, comic boxing and illuminated club-swinging. Details will be published later.

WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH & FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 80 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship.
"IYO MARU."

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th February, 1917, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.** Agents. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**POULTRY.**

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.
—:—:—
TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING VALUES IN MEN'S WEAR.**PYJAMAS.**

Zephyr Pyjamas in a Smart
Range of Striped Designs.
All Sizes.

Price \$3.00 a Suit.

SOFT COTTON PYJAMAS.

In a New Fabric.

A Range of Sizes.

Price \$4.00 a Suit.

BATH GOWNS.

Turkish Bath Gowns
in Plain White or
in Colours

Prices: White,
\$7.50 & \$9.25
Each

Prices: Colours
\$7.50 & \$10.50
\$11.50 & \$12.00
Each

**SOFT FELT HATS.**

We have just received a
Small Consignment of Smart
Felt Hats in Shades of Grey.

Price \$5.50 Each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG**ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.**

IN THE MATTER of the
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED,**
(and Reduced)

IN THE MATTER of the
Companies Ordinance No.
58 of 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from \$4,000,000 (Four million dollars) to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) was on the 25th day of January, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong and is now pending.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
1, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.
Solicitors to the Company.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Young Lady wanted for Millinery Department. British Preferred. Apply Fairall & Co.

TO BE SHOT AT SUNRISE

would seem a welcome relief to many who suffer the red hot pain thrusts of neuralgia. There are the hopeless torture-wracked beings who live in the shadow of constant dread of the stabbing, twisting, unbearable sudden pains and spasms of neuralgia. **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM** has relieved and cured countless thousands of cases of neuralgia. Rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, strains, swelling, chest pains, backaches, earaches, toothaches and all other painful external conditions must also go.

It has cured so many others—it will do the same for you. Sold at 2s. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WHITE DRESS WAISTCOATS

Made of a soft Marcella Cloth, cut in the newest styles, perfect in fit and workmanship.

Inexpensively priced
at
\$5.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR THE

TENNIS SEASON.

We have just received for the coming season a well assorted stock of

SHIRTS IN

TAFFETA, FLANNEL
CELLULAR AND MATT.

SWEATERS

IN ALL SHAPES

MUFFLERS, SHOES, SOCKS etc.

TROUSERS

IN CASHMERE or FLANNEL
10.00 TO 16.00

A "COLUMBIA" GRAMOPHONE MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

LATEST
IMPROVED
MODELS
JUST
RECEIVED.



THEY
WILL
PLAY ALL
STANDARD
RECORDS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISON



THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG		(subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	
Monteagle 10 Feb.		EMPRESS OF ASIA	...12 Apr.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15 Feb.		Monteagle 14 Apr.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	15 Mar.		EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	9 May.
Empress of Japan	... 28 Mar.		Empress of Japan	...23 May.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. BUTTERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 315.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe		
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Sawa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Tetada T. 12,500	WED., 14th Feb., at noon.

COUTTA via S'pore, Fong & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai Iryo Maru	T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ..	Capt. Takano T. 12,500		WEDNES., 7th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ..	Imiyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000		MON., 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500		SATUR., 10th Feb., at 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.

1st class to London G3418. (27.1.10.), return G3419. (2.122).
to San Francisco G3450. return G3451. (2.122).
"Cargo only." Proceeding to South America Ports.

"For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 16th Feb.	S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.
Binlang 18th Mar.	Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O.H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1924.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 315, Feb. 7, No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	8th Feb. at 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.....	Wenchow	8th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	11th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	13th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chusan	13th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chibusa	14th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Shikang	15th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	21st Feb. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "ANSUI."

MANILA LINE—Twice a Week Steamer

and "Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

and "with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Feb. 7, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tijmanock		14th Feb.	20th Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tijlatjap		20th Feb.	26th Feb.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. [15]

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

[Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
-------------	---------	----------

Haiphong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Haikun ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG.....	Takung	Thur., 8th Feb. at 7 a.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji.....	Kutsang	Fri., 9th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loongang	Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Kwongang	Sun., 11th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Lokang	Sun., 11th Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Tuansang	Sat., 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "has had, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tick is only by charge for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at noon when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having appropriate accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wailai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 315.

SHIPPING NEWS.

N. Y. K. Japan-North China Services.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to resume its Kobe-North China line for the present year on February 23 next, on which date a liner thereon is scheduled to leave Kobe for Newchwang and Taku, via Dairen. The Company's Yokohama-N. China line has been arranged to be re-opened on February 21 next, on which date the r.s. Fagami Maru is to leave Yokohama for the above-mentioned ports.

A Fatal Collision.

At 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant, says the "Nagasaki Press," as the China Mail str. Chira was passing through the Shimonoeki Straits, she collided with the O.S.K. Hanasaki Maru, which was towing five coal lighters from Wakamatsu to Moji. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha vessel sank within a few minutes and several members of her crew are missing. A report of the accident was forwarded to Moji and a salvage steamer was sent to the scene of the accident by the Yamashina Company at the request of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—The International Mercantile Marine Co., New York City, is now making preparations for building four gigantic merchantmen of 32,000 tons class with a speed of 25 knots per hour.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. R.H.G. Abbey, chief officer, Nippon, is on leave. Mr. J. T. Croucher, chief officer, Foochow, has gone chief officer, Kintiang. Mr. J. Richards, from special service, has gone chief officer, Taming. Mr. W. Shaw, second officer, Hoikow, has gone second officer, Tungchow. Mr. D. H. McMillan, second officer, Tungchow, has gone second officer, Hoikow. Mr. A. Herd, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tungting. Mr. J. Pringle, chief officer, Tungting, has been transferred to Hongkong. Mr. N. W. Van Cort and, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Koonshing. Mr. W. B. Williams, chief officer, Koonshing, has gone supernumerary officer, Tuckwo. Mr. W. Moore, second officer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief officer, Kuwo. Mr. T. R. Sayle, chief officer, Kuwo, is on leave. Mr. F. L. Hatcher, second officer, Lokang, has gone second officer, Onsang. Mr. H. R. Hurley, second officer, Maungang, has gone second officer, Lokang. Mr. W. R. McCarthy, second officer, Maungang, has gone chief officer, Onsang. Mr. D. B. Kilbee, second officer, Onsang, has gone second officer, Chipping. Mr. W. Brewer, second officer, Chipping, has gone second officer, Suisang. Mr. W. E. Earle, chief officer, Onsang, has gone chief officer, Hirsang. Mr. F. E. Lase, chief officer, Onsang, has gone chief officer, Maungang. Mr. J. K. Cowan, supernumerary second officer, Suisang, has gone second officer, Maungang. Mr. F. J. Gill, chief officer, Maungang, is on reserve. Mr. C. M. Manley, chief officer, Taisun, has gone chief officer, Kiangteen. Mr. W. Hetherington, chief officer, Kiangteen, has gone chief officer, Taisun. Mr. J. W. Scott, chief officer, David Gillies, has resigned. Mr. G. E. Sawyer, second officer, Haikong, has resigned. Mr. O. Phillips has been appointed chief officer, Hoikang. Mr. T. Cook, chief officer, Hoikang, has gone master, same ship. Mr. A. J. Weatherhead has been appointed chief officer, Sanui. Mr. H. Lloyd has been appointed chief officer, Sui Tai, has resigned. Mr. N. G. Major has been appointed second officer, Wollawa. Mr. O. Wilks has been appointed chief officer, Wollawa. Mr. W. B. Turnbull, acting chief officer, Haikun, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. J. S. Wilson, chief officer, Sui Tai, has resigned. Mr. W. L. Foster, chief officer, Wingon, has gone master, same ship. Mr. E. James has been appointed chief officer, Wingon. Mr. J. Cartwright has been appointed chief officer, Onok. Mr. F. W. Matthews, chief officer, Wollawa, has gone master, Gosiini. Mr. J. Taylor has been appointed chief officer, Talleo. Mr. J. S. Thompson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Haikun.—Shipping and Engineering.

TELEGRAMS.

[Register's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

No Modification of Submarine Policy.

New York, February 6. — A message from the representative of the Associated Press at Berlin on February 4 says it is stated positively that the submarine warfare policy will not be modified. Germany is very keenly disappointed at President Wilson's message to the Foreign Office.

The representative's attention was drawn to the ancient treaty between the United States and Prussia guaranteeing their respective nationals nine months in which to close up their businesses and quit the countries in case of hostilities. He believed that Germany would respect the treaty, and there would be no question of the internment of Americans, numbers of whom were applying for permission to depart.

A Dutch Steamer Bombed.

London, February 5. — The Admiralty states that the Dutch steamship Gamma bound from New York to Amsterdam with a cargo of oil cake for the Netherlands Government met a German submarine on Thursday which opened fire on her with guns and subsequently sank her with bombs. It will be interesting to learn what distortion of international law Germany will employ in justification of this act.

Germany's Latest Role.

London, February 5. — A German wire to Press message received to-day announces the general satisfaction of the Dutch shipping world at the change of the boundary of the barred zone and the opening of a dangerous road. This is described as a new proof of Germany taking the interests of neutrals into consideration.

"Damn the Consequences."

London, February 6. — Indications are increasing that Germany is preparing to climb down. It is reported that negotiations are proceeding with neutrals with a view to further concessions. This is what is going on beneath the surface, and strikingly contrasts with the sword-rattling attitude of the German Press, which announces the rupture in large headlines and declares that it is not surprised as it has long been expected.

Some of the papers give a crumb of comfort by affecting to believe that the submarines will now have a freer hand. They brazenly maintain that Germany has carried out all her promises towards America.

The semi-official "Lokalanzeiger" warns President Wilson that he is bringing a terrible responsibility upon his head, but that no threat will terrify Germany.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" plainly tells President Wilson that his action will not deter Germany from doing what she likes, since Hindenburg has assured the nation that the military situation enables the people to say: "Damn the consequences" in connection with ruthless submarining.

Transferring Austro-German Crews.

New York, February 5. — The transfer of the crews of Austrian and German ships to immigration stations has begun.

America to Act on Principle.

Washington, February 5. — President Wilson, in a statement regarding the seizures of ships said: "We will do nothing that we have not a clear right to do, and when we act we will act on principle and not on expediency."

The President has issued a proclamation prohibiting American shipowners to transfer vessels to other sovereignty.

Provisions for the Allies.

Chicago, February 6. — Produce prices have advanced sharply, and the loading and shipping of provisions for the Allies continue as fast as they reach the seaboard.

POLICE INSPECTION.

Presentation of Long Service and Bravery Medals.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), held his annual inspection of the Hongkong Police Force this afternoon in the compound at the Central Police Station, when an opportunity was taken to present several long service and bravery medals.

The Force was under the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, (Mr. O. McI. Messer), a number of other officers being on parade.

Long Service Medals were presented to:—

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison.—Third-class medal, for good work on the Staff.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan.—Fourth-class medal, for long and faithful service. (Twenty years).

Inspector M. O'Sullivan.—Fourth-class medal, for long and faithful service. (Twenty years).

Inspector R. MacDonald.—Fourth-class medal, for long and faithful service. (Twenty years).

In addition to the above, a number of long service medals were presented to Indian and Chinese members of the force.

Medals for Bravery were presented to the following constables:—

Gurjit Singh, for saving two men, who had fallen into the harbor. The two men had fallen into the harbor on August 4, 1916, whilst they were fishing near the P. & O. jetty. Two constables jumped into the water out of his depth, and was at once clutched by the two men, who dragged him under water. Finally, Gurjit Singh succeeded in getting them out.

considerable danger to himself, as succeeded in getting them ashore.

Mahomed Hayat, for rescuing a man from the harbor. On September 20 the constable saw the man struggling in the water, and, discarding his belt and revolver, he jumped into the water. Owing to the rain and darkness, he had considerable difficulty in bringing the man to the shore, but with the help of a coolie, who has been suitably rewarded, he succeeded in doing so.

Lo Kai, for bravery in arresting a murderer, at 10, Bridge Street. The constable knew that the man was carrying a revolver, and, although he himself was unarmed, he nevertheless attempted to fire the revolver, but it jammed, and it is only to this fact that the constable owes his life.

Kwong Sang, for zeal and pluck in arresting a robber.

Lui Yee-chung, for zeal and pluck in arresting an armed burglar. An alarm was given in Caroline Street, and the constable saw the occupants of the house which had been broken into giving chase to a man. He joined in the pursuit and the burglar was eventually run down in a house in Yee Wo Street. The burglar drew a loaded revolver and pulled the trigger twice, but the weapon misfired, and the constable succeeded in getting away again. He ran in the direction of Caroline Street, and was seen to jump into the water. The constable followed him and found him hidden in the stomach of a boat. When arrested, the man still had the revolver in his possession.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 12.

Already acknowledged: £196,888.57

General:—

H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (Monthly sub. January) ... 250

Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Blake Pier and Peak Tram Station

Hongkong Cricket Club, proceeds of sale of tickets for the tennis match between Messrs. Church & Throckmorton v. Nabet & Hancock ... 12.11

"Pintop" ... 300

Mr. W. G. L. Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 40

Mr. T. Carr, Gamsew, (subscription for 2 months) ... 10

Mr. S. Barker, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 20

Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 10

Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 20

Mr. W. Howard, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 10

Mr. J. H. R. Hanco, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 20

Mr. P. B. Joly, Swatow, (subscription for 2 months) ... 20

"Cards" ... 30

Pupils of St. Joseph's English College ... 50

H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (Monthly subscription February) ... 250

Scholars of the Kowloon British School

Mr. S. G. Newell ... 10.20

Mr. Ho Wing ... 30

Ojagar Singh (Monthly subscription) ... 5

Mr. H. Sykes (Monthly subscription) ... 20

Britishers ... 100

Anonymous ... 50

Mr. A. B. Compton Staff-Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly subscription) ... 131

Staff-Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. (Monthly subscription) ... 69

Monthly subscriptions Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostels:—

A. W. ... 15

Proceeds of football match—Civilians v Services, on 23rd January, per Hon. Sec. Hongkong Football Association ... 108.43

Mr. H. Skott ... 300

Messrs. M. S. Sasseoon, R. A. Gubbay and E. Howard ... 500

A. W. (monthly subscription) ... 5

Messrs. Patell and Co. ... 25

Mr. G. B. Denman Fuller ... 288.91

Monthly subscriptions Officers Families Fund ... 20

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin Anonymous ... 503

Monthly subscriptions Prisoners of War:—

Mr. G. Thorne ... 50

Mr. L. M. Whyte ... 20

C.D.M.E. \$100 ... 552.06

Mr. Frank Smith, Macao ... 100

Pipe Fund:—

Monthly Sub. A. S. (December) ... 5

Mrs. Boswick (December) ... 2

Capt. G. B. Buyers (December) ... 10

Bridge (December) ... 1

A. S. (Monthly sub., January) ... 5

Bridge (Monthly sub., January) ... 3

E. H. H. (January) ... 5

E. D. H. (January) ... 25

Mr. F. G. Books (monthly subscription) ... 5

Red Cross:—

Mahomed Ali ... 109

Monthly subscriptions Lady Victoria Herbert's Fund for Prisoners of War:—

Mrs. Mackintosh of the Hongkong Club ... 32.75

Hongkong Club ... 22.22

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Championship Chances.

With the end of the present season close at hand, Saturday's games became invested with a greater importance for the majority of the clubs participating, particularly so in the case of the Club and the R.E. The former were certainly not at their best against the gunners, who turned out what was probably their worst eleven this season. On their display the Club would not have taken two points from any other team in the senior division, but allowances must be made for the fact that they also were not so strongly represented as usual. With the exception of the K.S.L.L. all clubs appear to be experiencing some difficulty in turning out at full strength, which is, to say the least of it, unfortunate, for it is at the end of the season that one usually expects to see teams going "all out."

By their win on Saturday the Club still claim their place amongst the "possibles" for the championship of Division I, although the K.S.L.L. are more fortunately placed, having gained the same number of points, with a match in hand. The supporters, who were in a most militant mood on Saturday, defeating the Navy by seven goals to nil, at present are leading the field, but it would be a risky thing to nominate the champions even at this late date. The championship of the Hongkong League would, without doubt, gladden many hearts in Wellington Barracks, for the seppies have yet to inscribe their names on that particular trophy, iniquitely the only senior football trophy they have not won. May success attend their efforts this year, but there's many a slip etc.

In the Junior Division, the Staff and Departments met their Waterloo at the hands of the South China Athletic, to whom they lost by two goals to one. Both teams, prior to their meeting, had "hopes," consequently a good game was assured. The soldiers, by this defeat, have lost their chances for the championship and the Athletic must be congratulated on winning against so good a team. The Athletic, since they defeated the I-Jamies, have been fancied by many for the proud title of champions, and if they can maintain the form displayed on Saturday "A" and "D" Coys. of the K.S.L.L. will have to look to their laurels. Such a win would, without doubt, be most popular amongst the Chinese, who now take their football, like many other things, very seriously.

Kowloon and the Navy were engaged in a match which, whilst not affecting the championship, was of the utmost importance, for both teams are placed amongst the lower ones and both are struggling hard to get as far away as possible from that unenviable position at the bottom of the table, at present held by 87 Coy. R.G.A. Kowloon, defeated the sailors by two goals to one, but their position is by no means assured. The possibilities at both ends of the table are great. The remaining match, 83 Coy. R.G.A. v Lusitania resulted in a win for the former 2-0. Both these teams early in the season showed great promise and much was expected of them by their respective supporters, but military duties and the claims of business have wrought havoc on both sides, with the inevitable result.

QUIZ.

Soldiers and Sailors Families Association:—

Monthly subscriptions ... 35

\$203,120.41

Earmarked amounts and amounts allocated and re-mitted ... 188,359.09

Balance in hand ... \$14,767.32

J. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer

Hongkong, 5th February, 1917.

LUK WING-TING.

Yet Another Report.

The Shanghai Shantung reports:—Luk Wing-ting, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, has decided to resign, and General Chen Fing-keng, the Military Governor of Kwangsi, will proceed to Canton to ask him to remain in office.

On the 30th January Lin Chang-en, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, wired to President Li Yuan-hung asking him to permit General Chen to proceed to Canton, as General Chen may be able to get the consent of General Lin Yang-ling to remain in his post. The President has sent the message to the Cabinet to ask the views of the Cabinet about it.

GERMANS IN BATAVIA.

Echo of a Hongkong Case.

According to a wire from Netherlands India, the Batavia Handelsblad has made public a Government order regarding the "irresponsible utterances" of the Assistant Resident of Batavia in respect of the actions of Heilrich and other Germans.

In this connection, the Telegram remarks that the Assistant Resident of Batavia, Mr. Schaeck de Jong, is the first Government official who has dared to put an end to the intrigues between Germans, Arab, and Javanese natives in Java. According to the statements of witnesses, a plot against the Dutch Government was discovered at the beginning of the present year, that had been set on foot by two German administrators of Batavia, Estates, and in which one, Herr Key, was involved, together with a number of Arabs and some Sarekat Islam leaders. On one of these Estates the German and Turkish flags were displayed side by side, whilst the administrator had everywhere adopted Mohammedan customs. It was asserted that at a meeting of some thousand natives he had been introduced as the future sovereign of Java.

The German and Austrian inhabitants of Batavia in April addressed a petition to the Governor-General, complaining of the Assistant Resident and demanding his punishment. Herr Helfferich, Manager of a Batavia Estate Co., was at the head of this movement. He is said to be the man who sent a telegram to a relation, at the German Foreign Office, for the conveyance of which a pro-German Assistant Resident who went on leave to Europe, was held up at Hongkong and fined \$200.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

January	Tons	89
1	81	
2	83	
3	104	
4	91	
5	102	
6	81	
7	93	
8	101	
9	110	
10	116	
11	108	
12	101	
13	97	
14	107	
15	99	
16	106	
17	108	
18	103	
19	102	
20	102	
21	110	
22	106	
23	109	
24	107	
25	107	
26	103	
27	105	
28	101	
29	104	
30	104	
31	104	

Total to 31st ult. 3,189

DISTILLERS AND PROHIBITION.

A "Trade" Statement.

The following letter has been communicated to the Press by Mr. W. H. Ross, Managing director of the Distillers Co., Ltd.:—

It has become a common practice of ministers of religion, and others, to call meetings and pass resolutions calling the Government to stop the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors during the period of the war. These good people support their arguments by pointing to the great waste in human food, and in valuable freight space, which might be saved for other more useful purposes if their advice were followed. I suppose anything that I could adduce against the suggestion for prohibition during the war would at once be put down as the views of an interested party, so I shall leave this aspect of the question in other more neutral hands. I have a right, however, to correct some very erroneous impressions to which the discussion of this question has given rise, viz., that the working of distilleries during the war is serving no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, is destructive of good material, and also of labour which might be more profitably employed.

I have before me a copy of an advertisement emanating from a body styling itself the "Strength of Britain Movement" which only sets forth in an exaggerated form what other so-called Temperance Reformers have been proclaiming from many platforms ever since the war began. This advertisement claims that the movement has received the support of many well-known people, whose contributions to the funds are also a noticeable feature. It might be useful, therefore, to draw attention to a few of the statements by which their support to the movement has no doubt been won, and to ask others who may be tempted to subscribe to the funds, to suspend their judgment until they have made full enquiries into the facts.

It is quite impossible, in the brief space at my disposal, to deal with all the statements or inaccuracies made use of in the said advertisement, but I would remark at the outset that where figures are quoted they are made use of in the most haphazard fashion—in some cases they are made to cover one year, in other cases twenty months, and in still other cases the whole period of the war. They make use of figures which at the very best must be merely guess-work, and which do not attempt to discriminate between beer and spirits, or what is ultimately destined for human consumption and what is to be used for industrial purposes.

Let me take an example. One of their statements reads:—"It destroys our food supplies; in twenty months of war it consumed over 2,500,000 tons of food, with sugar enough to last the nation for 90 days," etc. Where the authors of the advertisement got their figures it is impossible to say, but as the quantity stated means a consumption of 1,600,000 tons of food per year I would like to compare this with the quantity used in the whole of the distilleries of the United Kingdom. Taking the last available figures as our basis, it is estimated that the present producing at the rate of 40,000,000 proof gallons spirits per annum. The pot still distilleries, even if they are able to produce all that they have received permits from the Government to make, cannot produce more than 7,000,000 gallons in the whole of the United Kingdom. The estimated quantity of grain or other material required to produce this quantity of spirits is 434,000 tons, which, if the figures in the advertisement are correct, would leave over 1,000,000 tons to be made into beer.

If we deduct the 424,000 tons made into spirits, we find that about 46,000 tons of this quantity are represented by molasses, which is the residue of the sugar after the sugar has been extracted. This molasses is sold at a price of 10s. per ton, and is used for the production of industrial alcohol.

Moreover, of the 40,000,000 gallons of spirits produced at the present still distilleries, at least three-fourths, or, say, 30,000,000 gallons, are at present required for Government and other industrial purposes—leaving only 10,000,000 gallons of patent and 7,000,000 gallons of pot still spirits for possible purposes. The quantity of material required to produce this 17,000,000 gallons spirits may be put down at 160,000 tons, which is the sum total which could be saved if all but the spirits required for Government and industrial purposes were at once cut off. Even this balance of 17,000,000 gallons may also soon be required for the munition factories.

This, however, does not complete the case, to which the grain supplied to distilleries is put. The yeast industry has now become a most important one from the national point of view. Thirty years ago this country was dependent almost entirely on foreign distillers for the supply of yeast for breadmaking. The industry was then introduced into this country, and between that date and the outbreak of war the home distilleries had succeeded in wresting about two-thirds of the trade from the foreigner, of which the chief sufferer was Germany. Since the war the quantity of foreign yeast has been further curtailed, and at times, owing to the uncertainty of the transit arrangements between the Continent and England, the baking trade has been entirely dependent on the British distiller for its supply of yeast.

Finally, after alcohol and yeast have respectively claimed their share of the properties of which grain is composed, there is left a residue which is particularly rich in albuminoids and oil, and which forms an excellent cattle food. The quantity of dross and dreg recovered from the grain used above will amount to about 550,000 tons per annum, and may be considered value for at least \$420,000. I leave it to farmers to say what substitute they would find so suitable for the purposes for which it is employed.

I have already trespassed as much on your space that I hesitate to say more but this much I will say, that if those Prohibitionists, who have been decrying the manufacture of spirits had got their way before the war and succeeded in closing down the distilleries of the United Kingdom, the country would have found itself in even a worse plight than we were when hostilities broke out. History may yet have to record that the distillers of the United Kingdom did not a little to save the situation.

In a letter dated November 27, Mr. Ross says:—"In my previous letter I endeavoured to show how much was at present being used in the production of spirits, and how this production was being utilised. For the enlightenment of the public I might further point out that two of the largest distilleries in the country are at present wholly under Government control, and are being utilised for other purposes than making alcohol. Other four large distilleries are now being transformed as speedily as possible with the same object. When these are eliminated it will strain the remaining patent still distilleries to the utmost to produce all the alcohol required for munitions, and strictly non-potable purposes. What more can the most rigid temperance device?

In conclusion, I can safely say that the liquor trade as a whole has not been averse to adapt themselves to any conditions which these in authority have found necessary to enforce for the good of the nation, and if for the same reason further sacrifices are demanded they will be quite prepared to bear their due share. What they do resent is that they should be made the victims of a conspiracy, having for its deliberate object the permanent encroachment of their business under the cloak that this is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Reductions in British Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade reports shipping entered at English ports in the eleven months ending with November, at 27,545,511 tons, as against 27,545,511 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

BANKS

[illegible]

LONDON
 MANILA
 MEDAN
 PAKOW.

KOBK
 LONDON
 MANILA
 MEDAN
 PAKOW.

SAN FRANCISCO
 SHANGHAI
 SINGAPORE
 TIENTSIN
 YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, Namely:—
 BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA,
 MONTVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO,
 SANTIAGO DE CHILE,
 VALPARAISO.

It kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING
 BUSINESS transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
 DEPOSITS received at rates to be negotiated on
 application.

N. S. MARSHALL
 Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

**THE
 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
 LIMITED.**

Established 1860.
 Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
 Paid-up Capital " 30,600,000
 Reserve Fund " 24,800,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

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Batavia		Medan
Canton		New Orleans
Cebu		Peking
Hankow		Shanghai
Hongkong		Singapore
Kobe		Tientsin
London		Yokohama
Lyons		
Manila		
Medan		
Shanghai		
Singapore		

